

CLAIMS:

1. A circuit arrangement for a microcontroller (2) which is directly or indirectly connected at the input to a module generating an output signal (S_out) and can be connected to a clock generator for the purpose of supply with its operating frequency, characterized in that the circuit arrangement comprises a switching means (5) between the clock generator (6) and the microcontroller (2), in that the signal input of the switching means (5) is connected to the clock generator (6), the control input of the switching means (5) is directly or indirectly connected to the module generating an output signal, and the output is connected to the microcontroller (2).
2. A circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that an analyzer (3) is arranged between the module generating an output signal (S_out) and the switching means (5).
3. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the output signal of the module is directly or indirectly applied to the set input of an SR flip-flop (4), the output of the SR flip-flop (4) is connected to the control input of the switching means (5), and the reset input is directly or indirectly connected to an output of the microcontroller (2).
4. A circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that a first JK flip-flop (7) is arranged between the module generating the output signal (S_out) and the switching means (5), and a second JK flip-flop (8) is arranged between the microcontroller (2) and the K input of the first JK flip-flop (7).
5. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a time counter (9) is connected to the clock generator (6).

6. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the clock generator (6) is an oscillator or a low-frequency quartz generator.

5 7. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the switching means is an AND gate.

8. A remote control receiver comprising a receiving module for receiving an encoded remote control signal, wherein the receiving module is directly or indirectly
10 connected to a microcontroller for decoding, and the microcontroller can be connected to a clock generator for the purpose of supply with its operating frequency, characterized in that the remote control receiver comprises switching means having a signal input and a control input between the clock generator and the microcontroller, in that the signal input of the switching means is connected to the clock generator, the control input is directly or indirectly
15 connected to the remote control module, and the output is connected to the microcontroller.

9. A method of operating a microcontroller which can be connected to a clock generator for the purpose of supply with its operating frequency, characterized in that the program run of the microcontroller determines its switch-off instant (change into the sleep
20 mode), and the output signal (S_out) brings about the reactivation of the microcontroller.

10. A method of operating a remote control receiver comprising a receiving module (1) for receiving an encoded remote control signal, wherein the receiving module (1) is directly or indirectly connected to a microcontroller (2) for decoding, and the
25 microcontroller (2) can be connected to a clock generator (6) for the purpose of supply with its operating frequency, characterized in that the clock generator (6) is connected to the microcontroller (2) when the receiving module (1) detects an input signal and thereupon generates an output signal (S_out) for the microcontroller (2), and in that this output signal (S_out) is additionally applied to a flip-flop (4, 7) which is designed in such a way that it
30 generates a flip-flop output signal (S_FF) when it receives the output signal (S_out) of the receiving module (1), said flip-flop output signal (S_FF) being applied to the control input of a switching means (5) and thereby through-connecting said switching means and supplying the microcontroller (2) with an operating clock (AT).

11. A method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that an additional, activatable clock generator of a higher frequency is through-connected as a clock generator for the microcontroller (2) as soon as the additional, activatable clock generator has reached its nominal frequency.